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I would recommend it to the consideration of local naturalists, as it may be easily more fully explored by them, being near to New York and Brooklyn.

FALAGRIA MANNH. AND ITS RELATIVES.

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The genera grouped with *Falagria* Mannh. are to be distinguished from the other genera of the tribe Myrmedoniini (subfam. Aleocharinæ, fam. Staphylinidæ, Col.) by the following characters: head with a narrow neck; genæ not margined; antennæ 11-jointed; ligula bifid; paraglossæ visible; inner lobe of the maxillæ on the inner margin spinose and hairy, outer lobe at tip finely ciliate; maxillary palpi 4-, labial 3-jointed; the first two free ventral segments of the abdomen constricted at base; prosternum behind the front coxæ on each side with a corneous plate; middle coxæ separated (except in *Drepanopora* Brnhr.); tarsi 4-5 jointed, hind tarsi with joint 1 elongate.

SYNOPTIC TABLE OF THE FALAGRIOID GENERA.

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| 1. Middle coxal cavities closed behind..... | 2 |
| Middle coxal cavities open behind | 3 |
| 2. Mesosternum carinate | <i>Lophagria</i> Csy. |
| Mesosternum simple | <i>Cardiola</i> M. & Rey. |
| 3. Right mandible bidentate | <i>Borboropora</i> Kr. |
| Right mandible unidentate or simple | 4 |
| 4. Right mandible simple | <i>Aleodorus</i> Say. |
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| 5. Left mandible also dentate | 6 |
| Left mandible simple | 7 |
| 6. Head very large | <i>Drepanopora</i> Brnhr. |
| Head moderately large | <i>Eccoptoglossa</i> Luze. |
| 7. Corneous plates of the prosternum very small, the plates separated in the middle line | <i>Falagriota</i> Csy. |
| Corneous plates of the prosternum moderate in size or large | 8 |
| 8. Scutellum unisulcate and bicarinate | <i>Falagria</i> Mannh. |
| Scutellum simple, as a rule | 9 |
| 9. Corneous plates of the prosternum contiguous with the prosternal process | <i>Stenagria</i> Shp. |

- Corneous plates of the prosternum not contiguous with the prosternal process 10
10. Ligula bilobed *Lissagria* Csy.
 Ligula bifid only 11
11. Right mandible strongly toothed *Lorinota* Csy.
 Right mandible feebly toothed *Anaulacaspis* Ganglb.
- Unknown to me, and not embodied in the above table are: *Demera* Fvl. and *Myrmecocephalus* MacL.

Remarks.—The carinate mesosternum and the closed middle coxal cavities entitle *Lophagria* Csy. to generic rank; it has the right mandible rather strongly toothed, the ligula bifid to about the middle, the prosternal plates moderately large, subquadrangular and contiguous, and the scutellum simple. Type and only species: *subænea* Epp.

Cardiola M. & Rey. is at once recognizable by the entirely closed middle coxal cavities and the truncate mesosternal process. The only other Falagrioid genus with entirely closed middle coxal cavities, *Lophagria* Csy., has the mesosternal process feebly rounded at tip, and has the whole mesosternum strongly carinate in its entire length, a character not known to me to occur in any other related genus. Type and only species: *obscura* Grvh.

Borboropora Kr. The bidentate right mandible will be a sufficient character to separate this genus from all the others in the *Falagria* group. The head is very large, larger than the prothorax, transversely quadrate, the right mandible strongly bidentate in the middle of the inner margin, the left mandible with an obtuse tooth below the middle of the inner margin, the mentum subsinuate in front, the ligula bifid, the labial palpi 3-jointed, with short second and long third joint, the mesosternal process arcuato-truncate at tip, the middle coxæ separated, and the middle coxal cavities open behind, the hind tarsi with joint 1 fully as long as joints 2-4 together, the scutellum punctate and without carinæ. Type *kraatzi* Fuss.

Pseudoscopæus Weise is placed by recent publications in synonymy with *Borboropora*, although Weise describes the mandibles as simple, and the tarsi as pentamerous. Type: *Reitteri* Weise.

Aneurota Csy. is a synonym of *Borboropora*, with *sulcifrons* Csy. as type.

Orthagria Csy., proposed for *quadriceps* Lec., is also a synonym of *Borboropora*.

Aleodorus Say. "Head prominent, with a distinct neck, not inserted into the thorax; antennæ inserted into the anterior internal orbit of the eye; three basal joints longest; maxillary palpi long, terminal joint acicular; thorax longitudinal, rounded on the sides, or without lateral edge; feet simple" (Say). While Say's above diagnosis is very unsatisfactory, the type of the genus, *bilobatus* Say, is sufficiently well described to be recognizable, and is accepted on our lists. The principal characters of *Aleodorus* are: the simple mandibles and the structure of the mesosternum, "its hind margin being on a rather different level to the pieces behind it, and thus appearing free, while in the middle it is not produced backwards between the coxæ, but forms only a very obtuse angle" (Sharp). The scutellum is channelled longitudinally (as a rule), but the channel is sometimes imperfect, or even obsolete, apparently in specimens of the same species, the labrum is subtruncate, the mentum sinuate, the ligula bifid to about one third, the maxillary palpi with joint 2 short, joint 3 feebly securiform, the prosternum behind the front coxæ with a large corneous plate on each side, the plates contiguous in the middle, the mesosternal process obtusely angulate at tip.

Chitalia Shp. has to go in synonymy, if *Aleodorus* Say is accepted, the latter being the older name. The type of *Chitalia* is: *crenata* Shp.

Drepanopora Brnhr., with type *borboporooides* Brnhr., appears to be an aberrant genus, on account of the approximated middle coxæ; other generic characters are said to be the dentate mandibles and the pointed mesosternal process.

Eccoptoglossa Luze, another monotypic genus, with *obscura* Luze as type, has both mandibles dentate, the right one acutely, the left one obtusely; the ligula is bilobed and the middle coxæ are separated. The genus is unknown to me.

Beyond question is the validity of the genus *Falagriota* Csy., with *occidua* Csy. as type. The narrow, transverse corneous plates of the prosternum, separated from one another in the middle line, are sufficient to separate this genus from its allies in the *Falagria* group. Additional characters are: the robust tooth in the middle of the inner margin of the right mandible, the simple left mandible, the (at tip) bifid ligula, and the rounded mesosternal process; the scutellum is simple.

The original diagnosis of *Falagria* Mannh. (compiled from a

synoptic table) is as follows: body behind scarcely attenuated; maxillary palpi short, the last joint subulate; antennæ kneed at base, outwardly gradually more or less thickened; head (more or less) exserted, always broader than the base of the thorax; mouth not rostrate; thorax broader at apex, mostly rounded, the angles scarcely deflexed; elytra not plicate at base; legs pubescent; the tibiæ hairy or pubescent, never really spinose; tarsi with the first joint longer than the following joints. The type is: *sulcata* Payk. In this genus the right mandible is very obtusely toothed in the middle of the inner margin, the left mandible is simple; the ligula bifid to about the middle; the labial palpi with joint 2 rather short; the prosternum behind the front coxæ on each side with a large quadrate corneous plate, the two plates subcontiguous in the middle line; the mesosternal process rounded at tip; the middle coxal cavities open behind, and the hind tarsi with joint 1 fully as long as joints 2-4 together. The scutellum is longitudinally sulcate, with an acute longitudinal carina on each side of the sulcus.

Stenagria Shp. A well-characterized genus, with subsemicircular labrum, dentate right mandible, bilobed ligula, long fourth maxillary palpal joint, with large and elongate quadrangular prosternal plates, these plates being not only contiguous in the middle line, but being also in close contact with the prosternal process, with subacute mesosternal process and only slightly separated middle coxæ; the hind tarsi with joint 1 considerably longer than joints 2-4 together. The scutellum is neither carinate nor sulcate. Type *gracilipes* Shp.

Lissagria Csy. can probably be maintained only as a subgenus of *Falagria sens. lat.*, differing from the latter by the more deeply lobed ligula, the rather long second labial palpal joint, the smaller corneous plates of the prosternum, and the simple scutellum. It can be recognized, without much trouble, by the form of the body, the head and prothorax being rather narrow in comparison with the elytra and abdomen. Type: *læviuscula* Lec.

Lorinota Csy. is another, rather feebly characterized genus (subgenus?), the principal characters being the rounded labrum, the strongly toothed right mandible, the deeply bifid ligula, the very long fourth maxillary palpal joint, the rounded mesosternal process and the rather long first joint of the hind tarsi. The scutellum is variable in sculpture. Type: *cingulata* Lec.

Anaulacaspis Ganglb. Proposed as a subgenus, and having rather feeble characters; the right mandible is obsoletely toothed in the middle of the inner margin, the left mandible is simple; the mentum subtruncate in front, the ligula bifid to slightly beyond the middle, the mesosternal process rounded at tip, and the hind tarsi with joint 1 about as long as 2-4 together. The scutellum is neither carinate nor sulcate. Ganglbauer assigns the following species to this subgenus: (1) *longipes* Woll. (1871), (2) *thoracica* Curt. (1833), (3) *nigra* Gravh. (1802), and (4) *laevigata* Epp. (1883). As he does not indicate the type, I venture to assume that the oldest species (*nigra* Gravh.) be entitled to that rank. It is not impossible that *A. longipes* Woll. really belongs to *Stenagria* Shp. or some other Falagrioid genus, especially on account of the projecting hind angles of the prothorax.

The feebly characterized *Falagrioma* Csy. is treated here as a synonym of *Anaulacaspis* Ganglb.; it has the right mandible feebly toothed, the left mandible simple; the ligula bifid at tip, the fourth joint of the maxillary palpi long, the mesosternal process subtruncate at tip, the middle coxæ slightly separated and the middle coxal cavities open behind; the hind tarsi with joint 1 about as long as 2-4 together. The scutellum is neither carinate nor sulcate. Type: *thoracica* Curt.

Melagria Csy., having seemingly the same type species (*nigra* Gravh.) as *Anaulacaspis* Ganglb., should become a synonym of the latter.

Leptagria Csy. will probably have to be merged in *Melagria* Csy. (or in *Anaulacaspis* Ganglb., in case the above synonymy is accepted); it differs from *Melagria* in the following characters: the corneous plates of the prosternum are slightly larger, the mesosternal process subtruncate at tip, and the middle coxæ a little more separated. Type: *perexilis* Csy.

Falagriola Reitt. is a synonym of *Melagria* Csy., having the same type species, and should fall with *Melagria* as synonym of *Anaulacaspis*.

Demera Fvl. (with *Derema* Fvl. as synonym, the latter name being preoccupied) is principally characterized by the carinulate mesosternal process; the type is *D. foveicollis* Fvl.

Myrmecocephalus MacL. No definite statements can be made in regard to this genus, the original description being very imperfect.

The type species, *fauveli* Solsk., is quite similar in habitus to *Lorinota* Csy., and the possibility of *Lorinota* being a synonym of *Myrmecocephalus* may not be a remote one.

Stilicioides Broun, with *micans* Broun as type, is probably a synonym of *Myrmecocephalus*.

For cabinet arrangement of the genera and species of the *Falagria*-group, occurring in America north of Mexico, the following list is suggested:

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1. *obscura* Gravh. Col. Micropt. Brunsv., 1802, 74.
Pennsylvania, New York.

Borboropora Kr., Berl. Ent. Ztschr., VI, 1862, 405.

- syn. *Pseudoscopæus* Weise, Verh. nat. Ver. Bruenn, XV, 1876, 8.
- syn. *Aneurota* Csy., Ann. N. Y. Ac. Sc., VII, 1893, 347.
- syn. *Orthagria* Csy., Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis, XVI, 1906, 260.
1. *quadriceps* Lec., Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Philad., 1866, 371.
New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
syn. *grandis* Brnhr., Deutsch. Ent. Ztschr., 1905, 21.
North America.
2. *sulcifrons* Csy., Ann. N. Y. Ac. Sc., VII, 1893, 348.
Florida.

Aleodorus Say, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., VI, 1836, 157.

- syn. *Chitalia* Shp., Biol. Centr. Amer. Col., I, 2, 1883, 235.
1. *bilobatus* Say, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., VI, 1836, 156.
Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, West Virginia.
syn. *scutellaris* Lec., Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Philad., 1866, 370.
New York.
syn. *granulosus* Csy., Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis, XVI, 1906, 235.
Mississippi, Maryland.
syn. *illustris* Csy., ibid., 235.
Mississippi.
syn. *canadensis* Csy., ibid., 236.
Quebec.
syn. *nigrescens* Csy., ibid., 236.
Iowa.
syn. *turbatus* Csy., Mem. Col., II, 1911, 176.
New Jersey.
2. *intricatus* Csy., Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis, XVI, 1906, 234.
New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona.
3. *partitus* Lec., Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Philad., 1866, 371.
Florida, Louisiana, Alabama.

syn. *floridanus* Csy., Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis, XVI, 1906, 237.
Florida.

syn. *novellus* Csy., Mem. Col., II, 1911, 176.
Texas.

Falagriota Csy., Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis, XVI, 1906, 229.

1. *occidua* Csy., Bull. Cal. Ac. Sc., I, 1885, 285.
California.

syn. *lucida* Csy., Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis, XVI, 1906, 257.
California.

syn. *asperula* Csy., *ibid.*, 257.
California.

syn. *picina* Csy., *ibid.*, 257.
California.

syn. *evanescens* Csy., *ibid.*, 258.
California.

syn. *collaris* Csy., *ibid.*, 258.
California.

syn. *parvipennis* Csy., *ibid.*, 259.
California.

Falagria Mannh., Prec. nouv. arr. Brachel., 1830, 12-14.

1. *dissecta* Er., Gen. Sp. Staph., 1840, 49.

Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec, New Jersey, West Virginia, Illinois,
Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New York, Wis-
consin, Texas, Massachusettes, New Hampshire, Kansas, North
Dakota, Iowa, Colorado, Washington, Utah, California.

syn. *iowana* Csy., Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis, XVI, 1906, 247.
Iowa.

syn. *ithacana* Csy., *ibid.*, 247.
New York.

syn. *subsimilis* Csy., *ibid.*, 248.
Colorado, New Mexico.

syn. *texana* Csy., *ibid.*, 248.
Texas.

syn. *angulata* Csy., *ibid.*, 249.
Utah.

syn. *sterilis* Csy., Mem. Col., II, 1911, 178.
Utah.

Lissagria Csy., Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis, XVI, 1906, 228.

1. *leviuscula* Lec., Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Philad., 1866, 371.
California.

syn. *fissilis* Csy., Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis, XVI, 1906, 254.
California.

syn. *impressifrons* Csy., *ibid.*, 254.
California.

syn. *robusta* Csy., *ibid.*, 254.
California.

syn. *minuscula* Csy., *ibid.*, 254.

California.

syn. *longicollis* Csy., *ibid.*, 255.

California.

Lorinota Csy., *Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis*, XVI, 1906, 226.

1. *cingulata* Lec., *Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Philad.*, 1866, 370.

Missouri, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Maryland, Kansas, Ohio,
North Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa.

syn. *tenuicornis* Csy., *Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis*, XVI, 1906, 243.

Ohio, Iowa.

syn. *gracilis* Csy., *ibid.*, 244.

North Carolina.

syn. *bilimbata* Csy., *ibid.*, 245.

Iowa.

syn. *sinuosa* Csy., *Mem. Col.*, II, 1911, 178.

Wisconsin.

2. *caviceps* Csy., *Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis*, XVI, 1906, 240.

New Mexico, Arizona.

syn. *pinalica* Csy., *ibid.*, 241.

Arizona.

3. *arizonica* Csy., *ibid.*, 241.

Arizona, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico.

syn. *fontinalis* Csy., *ibid.*, 242.

Colorado.

syn. *acomana* Csy., *ibid.*, 242.

New Mexico.

4. *parva* Csy., *ibid.*, 244.

Florida.

Anaulacaspis Ganglb., *Kaef. v. Mitteleur*, II, 1, 1895, 255.

syn. *Falagrioma* Csy., *Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis*, XVI, 1906, 226.

syn. *Melagria* Csy., *ibid.*, 227.

syn. *Leptagria* Csy., *ibid.*, 227.

syn. *Falagriola* Reitt., *Fn. Germ.*, II, 1909, 74.

1. *longipes* Woll., *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1871, 284.

North America.

2. *perexilis* Csy., *Trans. Ac. Sc. St. Louis*, XVI, 1906, 250.

Texas.

syn. *hudsonica* Csy., *ibid.*, 251.

New Jersey.